



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the literature of the epoch, has brought to light, from contemporary broadsides, newspapers, forgotten pamphlets and original manuscripts, many papers by Dickinson, heretofore practically unknown. With this added material, together with that already familiar to us, the editor announces that there will be a second volume of the *Political Writings* and a third volume of correspondence. Some of the papers presented in this volume for the first time to readers of this century are quite equal in force and breadth of statesmanship to many of the author's better known publications. As was to be expected, they are all in line with his unceasing efforts, tending to one end—to secure self-government for the American people. From this he never swerved, and to this singleness of purpose is, of course, due much of his influence in shaping events in his day. When Dickinson published his *Writings*, in 1801, he naturally omitted many papers which related to ephemeral issues, and especially to personal controversies with antagonists then long deceased. Mr. Ford has wisely included these papers in the new edition. We say wisely, for nothing better illustrates the temper of the man, and the temper of the times in which they were written, to say nothing of their value for the estimates they often give of Dickinson's contemporaries. His well-known speech, of May 24, 1764, wherein he warned Pennsylvanians of the danger they ran in fleeing from the evils of proprietary government to the worse dangers of rule by an English ministry, is here supplemented by several other papers in the same connection, from his pen, but hitherto not reprinted. In like manner his resolutions and speeches on the Stamp Act, widely printed at the time, and reprinted in his *Writings*, are here supplemented by other important contributions of his to the literature of the subject, almost if not quite unknown to most students of history. Among the other new material given may be mentioned the author's "Song for American Freedom," containing the suggestive lines, "By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;" also four *Letters to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies*, published in 1774, in relation to the Boston Port Bill. Each of the papers in this handsome volume is enriched by explanatory and bibliographical notes by Mr. Ford; fac-similes are given of the "Song" above mentioned, and also of the title-pages of the several pamphlets. It is to be hoped that the other volumes of the *Writings* will be forthcoming soon.

WILLIAM NELSON.

Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark. By WILLIAM HAYDEN ENGLISH, President of the Indiana Historical Society. (Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merrill Company. 1896. Two vols., pp. 1186.)

THE death of the author of this work followed shortly after its completion. He was a prominent citizen of Indiana and President of the State Historical Society of that state, and in 1880 he received the Demo-

cratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. He was not a trained historian and was led to the studies which resulted in these volumes primarily by his interest in the local and genealogical aspects of his subject. He tells us in his preface :

“The author, born and brought up on the borders of Clark’s grant, of a family which furnished Clark three officers in his campaign against the British, and was allied to his family in early times by marriage, naturally felt an interest in the great historic events of Clark’s life.”

The work contains much carefully prepared material on the early life of Clark and the careers of men connected with him, but it is very defective in historical organization. The author shows no capacity for arrangement and perspective in his work, and the literary style is not attractive. He does not attempt any broadly based defense of his main thesis, that the conquest of the Illinois country by George Rogers Clark gave us the Northwest in the treaty of peace negotiated with the mother country. As a matter of fact, the effective consideration with the British authorities seems to have been Franklin’s argument that a liberal peace, granting the Mississippi boundary, among other things, was the price of conciliation between the two countries, and in Parliament Shelburne defended his action by arguing that the fur trade of the Northwest was not sufficiently profitable to warrant the retention of the country.

Whatever may be thought of the importance of Clark’s conquest, it was a remarkable and noteworthy event in the Revolution and in the history of the West, and Mr. English’s work is useful in the amount of illustrative material he has got together on his subject. He was an eager and jealous collector of original letters, and in his book gives a number of hitherto unpublished letters in fac-simile, including the interesting joint letter of Wythe, Mason and Jefferson to Clark, assuring him of the readiness of Virginia to grant lands to the soldiers who should follow Clark.

Beginning with the genealogy and early life of Clark, Mr. English sketches his career to the initiation of the Illinois campaign, in two chapters, and devotes the rest of his first volume to an extended account of the campaign. In this volume he prints also Clark’s letters describing his campaigns. These are: (1) An account written at Vincennes, apparently on February 27, 1779, which was a report to the governor of Virginia, of his attack on Vincennes. This is an incomplete copy of the original, which was taken from Clark’s messenger, who was killed by the Indians. The original seems to be lost, but this fragmentary copy is in the Canadian archives. It is spoken of in this book as if hitherto unpublished; but it was printed (more accurately) in the first number of this REVIEW (Vol. I., pp. 91-94). (2) Letter to Thomas Jefferson, April 29, 1779, after Clark had heard of the capture of his messenger. Substantially the same letter is published in Henry’s *Life of Patrick Henry*, as addressed to the latter. (3) Letter to George Mason, from Louisville, November 19, 1779, reprinted from the Ohio Valley Historical Series, No. 3, *Clark’s Campaign in the Illinois*, 1869. This is the most

important source for the whole movement. (5) Clark's Memoir, written later (perhaps in 1791) and containing a fuller and more ambitious narrative, but not so nearly contemporaneous as the previous letter to Mason. This Memoir Mr. English prints in full for the first time from the copy from which Dillon made the extensive extracts published in his *History of Indiana*. Mr. English compared it with Colonel Durrett's copy, at Louisville, and "partly" with the original in the Draper Collection, the property of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He also reprints various other important documents, such as Major Bowman's Journal. Unfortunately, Mr. English's editorial canons were very bad ones. He corrects and modernizes the spelling and grammar of these documents. Comparing his reprint of Clark's Memoir with Mr. Dillon's extracts, we find that he uses parentheses where Dillon uses brackets or footnotes, for explanatory material not in the Draper original, and that he gives no indication whether this matter in parentheses represents the original text or is interpolated by another hand. It may be that the copy which he and Dillon used is correctly reprinted by him and not by Dillon; but it is obviously a grave blunder to use another text when the original was to be had. It is to be hoped that a reprint of this memoir in its exact form may before long be given to the public.

The second volume contains accounts of the captivity of Hamilton, including the hardships to which he was subjected as measures of retaliation; of the building and siege of Fort Jefferson; and of Clark's later expeditions and projects for the completion and conquest of the Northwest. The author devotes a chapter to Clark's financial distress and intemperance at the close of these operations. The expeditions against the Wabash and Miami Indians and the projected expedition under France are located in another chapter. The author excuses Clark's expatriation and acceptance of a French commission from Genet for the reduction of the Spanish power at the mouth of the Mississippi, as being really in the interest of the West and ultimately useful to the nation. The bitterness of Clark's language toward the government at this time, however, hardly warrants too much trust in his disinterestedness. Possibly Mr. English did not use this portion of the Draper Collection, since he does not cite it.

Miscellaneous information on Clark's later days, his burial place, the roll of his officers and soldiers who were allotted land in Clark's grant, with the precise description of the locations, a symposium of opinions of eminent men on Clark's merits, and similar material, completes the work. In the appendix the author gives the interesting "Account of General Clark against the State of Virginia." A critical examination of the sword story leads Mr. English to the well-founded conclusion that it was the first sword presented by Virginia, and not the second sword, that Clark broke in a fit of anger over Virginia's method of showing her gratitude. Mr. English is also wisely critical of that other "pretty story," which even Mr. Roosevelt accepts on the authority of Major Denny, which makes Clark appear dramatically at the capture of Kaskas-

kia, at the door of a lighted ball-room, announced by the warwhoop of a recumbent Indian. But Mr. English was deficient in legitimate historical imagination and constructive power, and his editorial principles were too lax to permit his reprints to be regarded as authentic texts. He has therefore made simply one more contribution to the material for a full biography of George Rogers Clark.

FREDERICK J. TURNER.

The Trent Affair, including a Review of English and American Relations at the Beginning of the Civil War. By THOMAS L. HARRIS, A. M. (Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merrill Company. 1896. Pp. 288.)

THE purpose of this book is to examine the literature of the Trent case, to review the original material, and to place in a brief and accessible shape the essential features of the discussion upon it. With this object in view Mr. Harris has collected and arranged in different chapters extracts from the speeches of public men both in this country and England, from articles in newspapers and periodicals, from contemporary letters and diaries, and from biographies, reminiscences and other publications of a later date. In some he has quoted exactly, in others he has paraphrased, and in others given a summary of the passages on which he relies. He devotes two chapters to "The Effect in America" of the seizure of Mason and Slidell and to the "Consideration of the British Demand." So far as these chapters are chronicles of the time, disclosing the state of public opinion, they have a certain historical importance; so far as they attempt to describe the attitude and conduct of the President or of any member of his cabinet, they are personal and biographical rather than historical. These are matters upon which there has been a certain amount of partisan writing since the deaths of both Lincoln and Seward, and if anything was to be said about them the quotations and authorities should have been so arranged that the reader would at once distinguish between contemporary accounts and reminiscences or impressions first written out long afterwards and when the principal actors were dead. Mr. Harris, however, has thrown together promiscuously the inconsistent and sometimes contradictory statements of different writers as to what the President or Secretary thought or said, often with nothing to show when these statements were made, and with no attempt on his part to distinguish between authentic contemporary statements of fact and those deceiving narratives which are really only expositions of opinion, or even the less trustworthy conjectures of a biographer or eulogist. If he had on this point followed a chronological order in his quotations and authorities it would have appeared that, at the time, Seward was held alone responsible for the decision and for the reasons assigned for it, and that the cabinet as well as the press so treated it. Mr. Harris's extracts from the speeches in Congress after the surrender was